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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

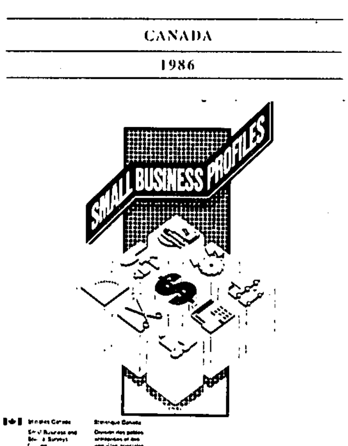
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 31, 1988

Major Releases

(continued on page 2)



Small Business Profiles
1986

Small Business Profiles are collections of key operating results and financial ratios for different small business industries in Canada. The 1986 Profiles have been expanded to 50 selected industries.

For each industry, there are six tables: selected operating ratios, balance sheet profiles, financial ratios, statement of changes in financial position and selected operating characteristics of small businesses organized by sales quartile and employment changes by size of business.

The Profiles enable users to compare such business results as profits, expenses, sources of capital etc. by kind and location of business, and scale of operation. These comparisons are valuable tools for the preparation of well-conceived business plans and in analyzing common business problems.

Special tabulations (pre-packaged or customized) can be purchased through your local regional reference centre. A single profile (one industry for one region) can be obtained from the provincial or territorial ministry responsible for small business in your area.

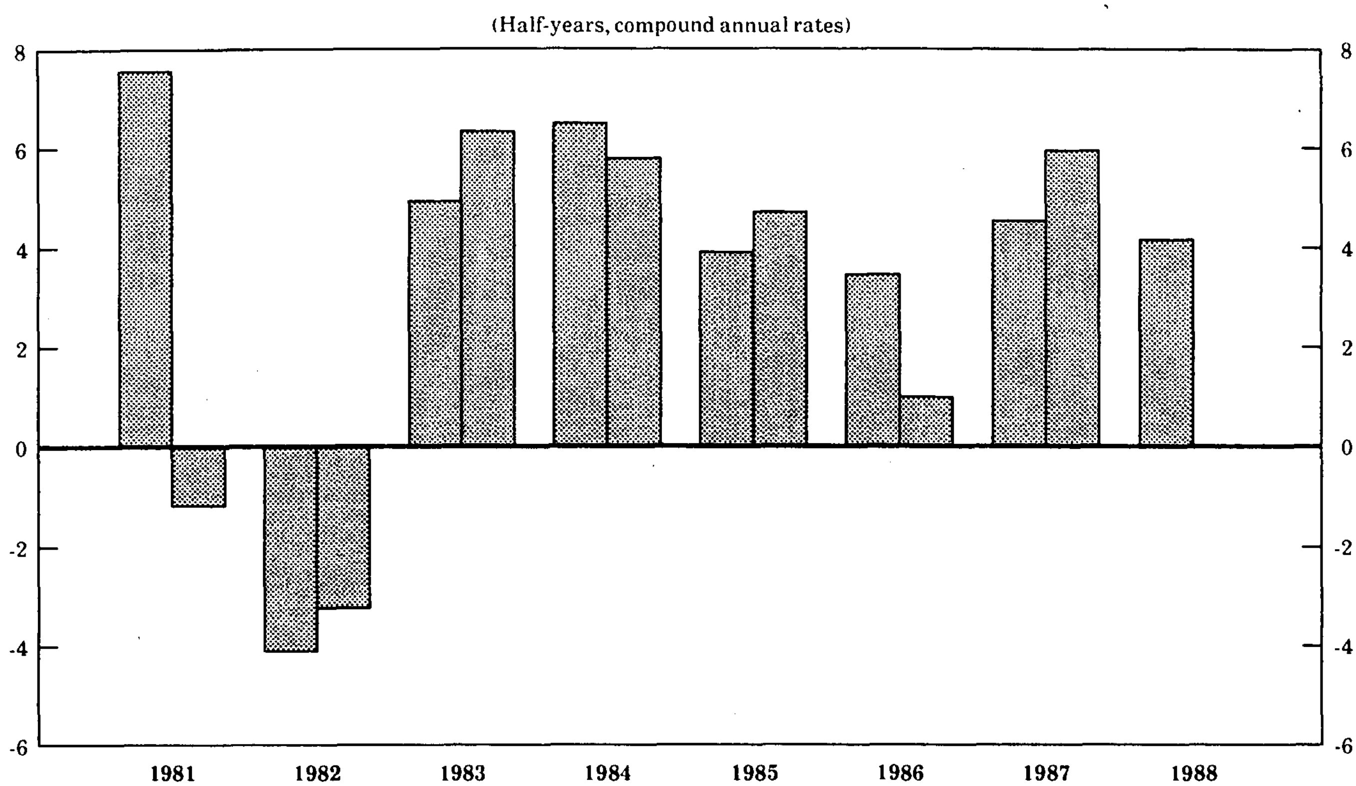
For more detailed information, contact John Skelton (613-951- 3751), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

Major Releases – Concluded

Data Availability Announcements

Major Releases

Chart 1
Real GDP Growth



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Second Quarter 1988

Gross domestic product at market prices rose 1.8% in the second quarter to a level of $590.9 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. GDP in 1981 prices advanced 1.0% and the GDP implicit price index increased 0.8%. Real output grew at a compound annual rate of 4.2% in the first half of 1988, relative to the last six months of 1987 (see chart 1).

Real demand growth strengthened in the second quarter. Domestic demand picked up as consumer spending rebounded after a weak first quarter. Business plant and equipment investment and exports continued to grow robustly. The inventory build-up in the non-farm business sector and stock liquidation in the farm sector both continued at a pace similar to the first quarter. The volume of imports increased very substantially, accounting for over half of total demand growth.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on goods and services advanced 0.9% in real terms in the second quarter, a rebound from the slight decline in the first quarter. The volume of expenditure rose significantly in both the goods component and the services component. Real outlays on durable goods rose 1.5%, with notable advances in spending on trucks, household appliances and home entertainment equipment. Expenditure on semi-durable goods increased 0.5%, as purchases of clothing and footwear remained relatively weak. Spending also grew 0.5% in the non-durable goods component, where large increases

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in expenditure on electricity and other fuels, related in part to unseasonably low temperatures during the quarter, were offset by a small decline in real outlays for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Expenditure on services grew 1.1% as consumers spent more on rent, restaurants and hotels, and foreign travel.

Residential investment expenditure fell by 0.4% in real terms in the quarter. New construction activity declined for the third consecutive quarter. The drop in new construction was partially offset by increased spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings and on real estate commissions.

The plant and equipment investment boom continued in the second quarter as business outlays advanced 4.0% in real terms. Increases this large or greater have now occurred for five consecutive quarters. The year-over-year increase was 20.6% in current dollars, in line with the 20.8% increase indicated for 1988 as a whole by the Private and Public Investment Survey of capital spending intentions, conducted in July. Strong capital spending is evident in the forestry, mining, manufacturing and utilities industries.

The rate of business non-farm stock-building was relatively high in the second quarter, maintaining the pattern of the previous two quarters. The second quarter buildup was particularly strong at the manufacturing level, where several industries accumulated stocks of raw materials in response to a rising backlog of unfilled orders. The further increase in inventories brought the ratio of stocks to final sales – using the sum of consumer spending on goods, merchandise exports, government non-wage spending, machinery and equipment investment and the building materials component of construction investment as a proxy for final sales – somewhat above the longer-term trend line (see chart 2).

Export and import volumes each rose substantially in the quarter, by 3.0% and 4.4% respectively. Merchandise exports increased slightly less rapidly than merchandise imports, while service exports fell and service imports rose. Export sales of wheat, transportation equipment and chemicals

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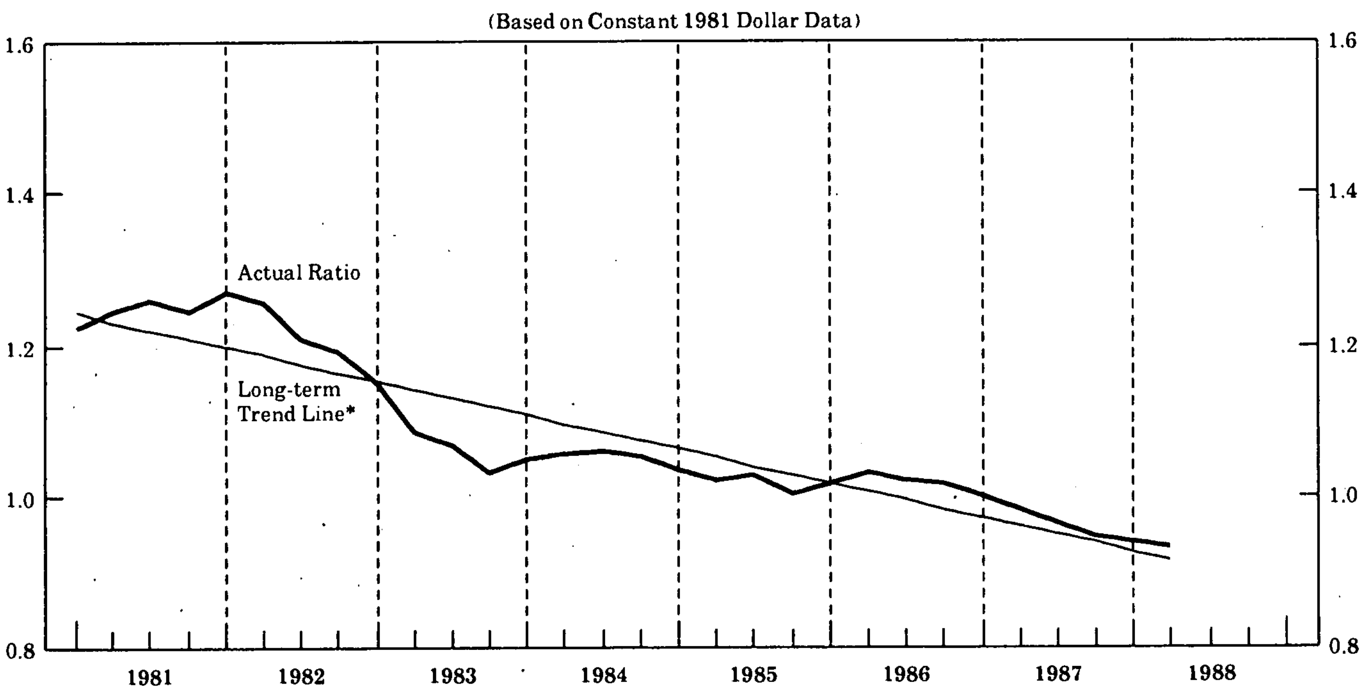
Chart 2
Stock-to-Final-Demand Ratio – Business Non-farm Sector



* Least squares line fit to data from 1981 quarter 1 to 1988 quarter 2.

increased while exports of metal ores and coal declined. Imports of industrial goods and materials were higher, as were imports of machinery and equipment. Imports of auto parts and aircraft decreased.

Government current expenditure on goods and services rose 0.2% and government spending on fixed capital grew 1.5% in the second quarter, both measured in 1981 prices. On a year-over-year basis, total government current and capital spending rose 5.9% in current dollar terms and 3.0% in volume terms.

Implicit Price Indexes

Price inflation moderated slightly in the second quarter. The GDP implicit price index rose 0.8% compared to a 1.0% increase in the first quarter. The year-over-year inflation rate was 3.6%. Import prices dropped 2.5% in the quarter and 4.4% on a year-over-year basis, largely as a result of the continuing strong Canadian dollar appreciation vis-à-vis the United States dollar. Reflecting this trend in import prices, the implicit price index for final domestic demand increased less rapidly than the GDP implicit price index, rising only 2.5% on a year-over-year basis.

Output by Industry

Real GDP at factor cost increased 0.9% in the second quarter, a pickup from the 0.7% growth rate in the first quarter. The services-producing industries continued to account for more than three-quarters of the growth in the economy as they did in the first quarter.

In the goods sector, output growth was concentrated in the durable manufacturing and mining industries. The primary metals, motor vehicle, aircraft and wood industries all recorded substantial increases. In the services sector, the leading industries included the finance, insurance and real estate, wholesale trade, communication and community, business and personal services industries.

Components of Income

Labour income rose 1.6% in the second quarter, a rate well below the 2.1% recorded in the first quarter. The year-over-year increase was 7.2%, down from 7.8% in the first quarter. Weaker paid-worker employment growth accounted for some of the slowdown (see chart 3). Large retroactive wage payments in the second quarter of 1987 also lowered the year-over-year growth rate.

Corporation profits before taxes increased 3.3% after decreasing marginally in the first quarter. They remained 12.0% above their year-earlier level. Industrial corporations, particularly in the metal mining, transportation equipment and primary metals industries, recorded the largest increases. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 2.8%, partly reflecting higher interest rates. Farm income, seasonally adjusted, was similar to the level in the first quarter. Continuing strong wheat sales, rising prices and large government subsidies were contributing factors.

Government Sector

Total government sector revenue on a national accounts basis rose 2.5% in the quarter. Most revenue sources recorded increases. Some provinces raised retail taxes in their spring budgets, leading to higher indirect tax revenues. Interest and royalty revenues also increased. The extra one-time tax revenue resulting from the acceleration of payments of federal sales and excise taxes beginning in the second quarter is not reflected in this increase (see technical note following). Since total government expenditure including transfers recorded almost no increase in the quarter, net borrowing dropped substantially, from $22.8 billion in the first quarter to $17.0 billion in the second. Most of the drop occurred at the provincial government level.

Technical Note on Accelerated Tax Remittances

In 1988 the federal government began requiring accelerated payment of source deductions for employees' personal income tax liabilities, unemployment insurance contributions and Canada Pension Plan contributions, and of sales and excise taxes. The acceleration in payment of employee source deductions took effect on January 1, 1988 and that of sales and excise taxes in mid-June 1988. Special adjustments have been made to exclude from the accounts the one-time transitional revenue impact due to these measures.

In principle, the accounts seek to measure taxes on an accrual basis rather than on a collections basis. In practice, source data limitations make this very difficult. In most instances tax collections are used as a proxy for accruals. The acceleration in remittances will make collections a better proxy for accruals than previously. However, there was an irregular increase in collections in the period of

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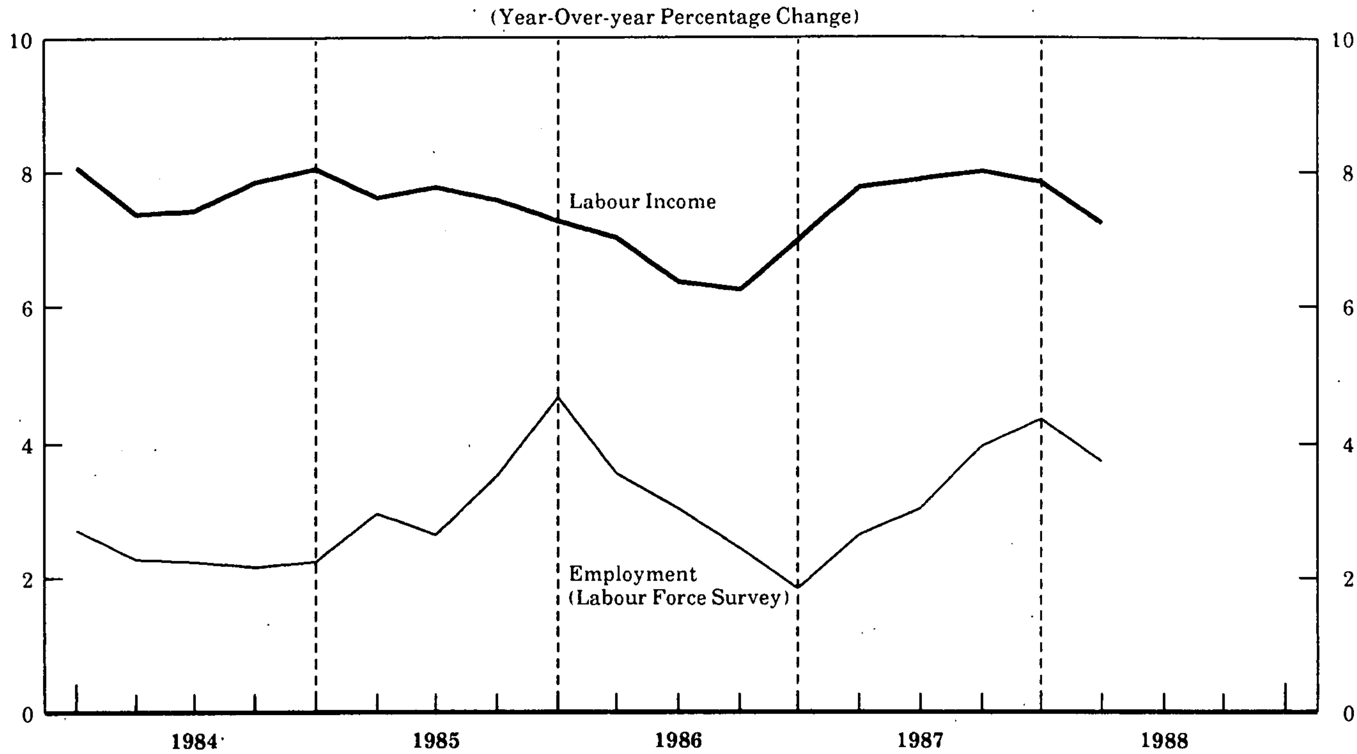
Chart 3
Labour Income and Paid Worker Employment Growth



introduction, reflecting the changed payment arrangements rather than income and expenditure flows on which the taxes were levied.

In the case of employee source deductions, the additional revenue included in the first quarter due to the acceleration is estimated to be $1.2 billion. In the preliminary first quarter accounts these additional tax collections were flowed through the personal and government sectors in the normal way, reducing personal saving and increasing government net lending. As was noted in the preliminary accounts, the decline in personal saving gave a misleading indication of consumer behaviour in the quarter, since the acceleration in remittances only affected employers' cash flow and did not affect employees. In these revised first quarter estimates, personal income taxes have been adjusted to remove the impact of the accelerated remittances with the result that personal saving and government net lending are no longer affected. A corresponding adjustment will be made in the National Accounts – Public Accounts reconciliation.

The additional revenue due to the acceleration in sales and excise tax remittances is estimated to be $1.6 billion, of which $1.1 billion was in the second quarter. Initially the acceleration was expected to take effect on April 1, 1988. In fact its implementation was delayed to mid-June, although some businesses switched to the accelerated payment schedule on the April 1 date originally announced. The second quarter accounts include an adjustment to indirect taxes to remove the amount due to the acceleration. Again, a corresponding adjustment will be made in the National Accounts – Public Accounts reconciliation.

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Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642 and 6826-6827.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $17.25/$69) is scheduled for release in September. Subscribers to the publication can also acquire the data on micro computer diskette at a price of $100 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are available five days after the official release date. A computer printout containing all tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription.

For further information contact Michel Pascal (613-951-3797) or Karen Wilson (613-951-9155), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

(see table on next page)

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1987			1988			
	II	III	IV	I	II	I'88/ IV'87	II'88/ I'88
			($ millions)			% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	293,652	298,316	303,360	309,844	314,856	2.1	1.6
Corporation profits before taxes[2]	56,612	59,020	61,520	61,404	63,400	-0.2	3.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income[2]	41,588	40,932	43,772	42,724	43,904	-2.4	2.8
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	8,460	3,024	5,268	6,132	5,924	16.4	-3.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	31,740	32,344	33,116	33,344	33,800	0.7	1.4
Inventory valuation adjustment	-4,020	-4,296	-3,712	-1,556	-2,332	2,156[3]	-776[3]
Net domestic income at factor cost	**428,032**	**429,340**	**443,324**	**451,892**	**459,552**	**1.9**	**1.7**
Indirect taxes less subsidies	53,568	61,520	60,664	60,732	64,168	0.1	5.7
Capital consumption allowances	62,496	63,800	65,756	67,460	68,128	2.6	1.0
Statistical discrepancy	-476	304	744	160	-908		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**543,620**	**554,964**	**570,488**	**580,244**	**590,940**	**1.7**	**1.8**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances*
2 *These aggregates differ from those shown in earlier tables in that they are on a "domestic" basis and thus include interest and dividends paid to non-residents and exclude interest and dividends received from non-residents.*
3 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

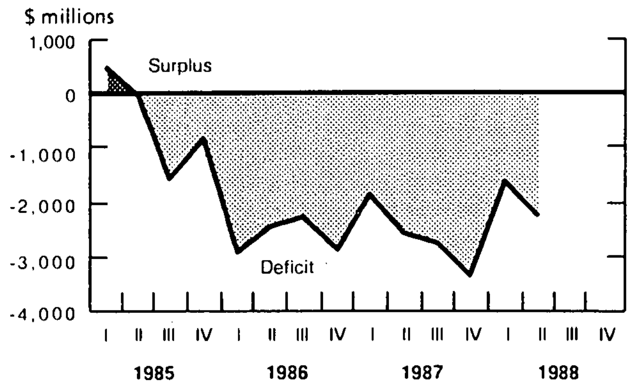
Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

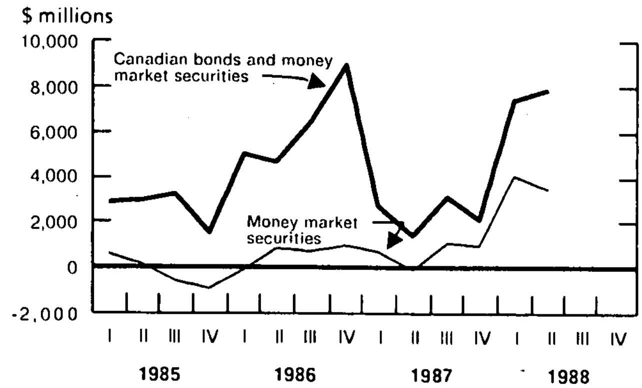
	1987 II	1987 III	1987 IV	1988 I	1988 II	I'88/ IV'87	II'88/ I'88
						% Change	
At current prices ($ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	320,112	326,424	334,248	336,556	343,104	0.7	1.9
Durable goods	48,944	50,416	51,948	52,064	53,252	0.2	2.3
Semi-durable goods	33,392	34,160	35,112	34,648	35,272	-1.3	1.8
Non-durable goods	88,876	90,336	92,252	92,500	93,848	0.3	1.5
Services	148,900	151,512	154,936	157,344	160,732	1.6	2.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	106,260	106,632	108,788	111,772	112,340	2.7	0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	12,636	12,896	13,048	13,132	13,556	0.6	3.2
Government investment in inventories	-104	-200	80	188	-92	108	-280[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	99,324	104,160	108,744	111,556	115,096	2.6	3.2
Residential	38,628	40,412	40,740	41,588	41,888	2.1	0.7
Plant and equipment	60,696	63,748	68,004	69,968	73,208	2.9	4.6
Business investment in inventories	876	812	5,380	3,996	2,420	-1,384	-1,576[1]
Exports of goods and services[2]	140,488	143,604	151,812	154,784	157,824	2.0	2.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services[3]	136,448	139,060	150,872	151,580	154,212	0.5	1.7
Statistical discrepancy	476	-304	-740	-160	904		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	543,620	554,964	570,488	580,244	590,940	1.7	1.8
Final Domestic Demand	538,332	550,112	564,828	573,016	584,096	1.4	1.9
At 1981 prices ($ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	236,652	239,536	243,368	243,168	245,396	-0.1	0.9
Durable goods	40,636	41,604	42,376	42,164	42,776	-0.5	1.5
Semi-durable goods	25,996	26,324	26,780	26,044	26,164	-2.7	0.5
Non-durable goods	63,048	63,392	64,284	64,416	64,724	0.2	0.5
Services	106,972	108,216	109,928	110,544	111,732	0.6	1.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	76,108	76,240	76,864	78,100	78,280	1.6	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	10,568	10,596	10,784	10,852	11,016	0.6	1.5
Government investment in inventories	-80	-152	60	140	-68	80	-208[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	84,308	88,420	91,804	94,304	96,744	2.7	2.6
Residential	29,108	30,188	29,864	29,900	29,780	0.1	-0.4
Plant and equipment	55,200	58,232	61,940	64,404	66,964	4.0	4.0
Business investment in inventories	720	944	4,092	696	980	-3,396	284[1]
Exports of goods and services[2]	135,776	138,112	144,212	150,240	154,700	4.2	3.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services[3]	123,860	126,572	136,920	140,288	146,412	2.5	4.4
Statistical discrepancy	376	-228	-556	-120	676		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	420,568	426,896	433,708	437,092	441,312	0.8	1.0
Final Domestic Demand	407,636	414,792	422,820	426,424	431,436	0.9	1.2
Implicit Price Indexes							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	135.3	136.3	137.3	138.4	139.8	0.8	1.0
Durable goods	120.4	121.2	122.6	123.5	124.5	0.7	0.8
Semi-durable goods	128.5	129.8	131.1	133.0	134.8	1.4	1.4
Non-durable goods	141.0	142.5	143.5	143.6	145.0	0.1	1.0
Services	139.2	140.0	140.9	142.3	143.9	1.0	1.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	139.6	139.9	141.5	143.1	143.5	1.1	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	119.6	121.7	121.0	121.0	123.1	--	1.7
Business investment in fixed capital	117.8	117.8	118.5	118.3	119.0	-0.2	0.6
Residential	132.7	133.9	136.4	139.1	140.7	2.0	1.2
Plant and equipment	110.0	109.5	109.8	108.6	109.3	-1.1	0.6
Exports of goods and services[2]	103.5	104.0	105.3	103.0	102.0	-2.2	-1.0
Deduct: Imports of goods and services[3]	110.2	109.9	110.2	108.0	105.3	-2.0	-2.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	129.3	130.0	131.5	132.8	133.9	1.0	0.8
Final Domestic Demand	132.1	132.6	133.6	134.4	135.4	0.6	0.7

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*
[2] *Excludes investment income received from non-residents.*
[3] *Excludes investment income paid to non-residents.*
-- *amount too small to be expressed.*

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Net Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds and Money Market Securities



Canadian Balance of International Payments

Second Quarter 1988

Highlights

Following a relatively small deficit in the first quarter, the seasonally adjusted current account deficit increased in the second quarter to a level more in line with those generally prevailing since 1986. Dividend receipts, which were exceptionally high in the first quarter, declined sharply. In addition, there was a higher deficit on travel. These movements were partly offset by increases in the surpluses on both merchandise trade and unilateral transfers.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, large net flows of funds continued to be recorded in the major accounts. Non-residents continued to invest massive amounts in Canadian interest-bearing instruments, notably Government of Canada paper. Official purchases of foreign exchange brought the reserve assets to a new record. The Canadian dollar, in terms of the United States dollar, continued to climb, reaching its highest level since 1982; it also strengthened further against major overseas currencies during the quarter.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account deficit of $2.3 billion, up substantially from the $1.7 billion deficit of the previous quarter. This increase stemmed entirely from a sizable increase of $1.2 billion in the deficit on non-merchandise transactions to $5.1 billion. The merchandise trade surplus increased by $0.5 billion to $2.8 billion.
- An increase of nearly $1.0 billion (2.8%) in merchandise exports to $34.6 billion. Sales abroad of wheat, transportation equipment (notably automobiles) and chemicals, including plastics, increased. Exports of metal ores and coal declined.
- A rise of $0.4 billion (1.3%) in imports to $31.8 billion. Higher imports of industrial goods and materials, together with a range of machinery and equipment, offset lower purchases abroad of automobile parts and aircraft.
- A deficit of $4.3 billion in the investment income account, up sharply from the unusually low level of $3.3 billion in the first quarter. This was mainly due to the sharp contraction in dividend

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receipts (these were still a substantial $1.3 billion in the second quarter, the second highest level on record). The widening of the deficit also reflected higher payments of both dividends and miscellaneous income.

- A sharp increase in the travel deficit to $0.7 billion, due to higher payments by Canadian residents travelling in the United States and lower travel receipts.
- A record surplus (for the second consecutive quarter) of $1.1 billion on unilateral transfers, resulting from both continuing increases in immigrants' funds into Canada and a decline in Canada's official contributions.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A deficit of $1.4 billion in the current account, down from $2.6 billion in the second quarter of 1987. This decrease stemmed largely from a sharp increase in the surplus on merchandise trade.
- Among financial liabilities, a continuation of large purchases by non-residents of Canadian debt instruments. Non-residents invested a net $7.8 billion in the second quarter, of which $4.4 billion was in bonds and $3.4 billion was in money market instruments (virtually all Government of Canada paper). This foreign investment was widespread geographically, including Japan which was notably absent in the previous quarter.
- A large net outflow from the foreign currency transactions of the chartered banks ($3.5 billion), reflecting a sharp rise in claims against non-residents.
- A net inflow of over $900 million from foreign direct investment in Canada, down from the record inflow of $2.4 billion in the previous quarter. The United Kingdom continued to be a major investor in Canada.
- A net outflow of $0.2 billion from portfolio transactions in Canadian stocks, bringing the total net disinvestment by non-residents to some $2.3 billion since the October decline in the stock market. Underlying this net disinvestment, the volume of activity (sales and purchases) remained, however, quite strong by historical standards.
- Among financial assets, a further substantial net increase ($4.5 billion) in official international reserves to a record $16.2 billion U.S.
- A net outflow of $2.7 billion in Canadian direct investment abroad, similar to the large investments recorded in the previous two quarters. As in earlier quarters, a major part of the current investment went to acquire new interests abroad.
- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net credit of $1.1 billion.
- A further strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar as it closed 1.8% higher than at the end of the previous quarter. The increase in the average noon rates amounted to 3.0% for the quarter. The Canadian dollar also appreciated against other major currencies.

Revisions

As is the usual practice in the second quarter of each year, the capital account has been revised; revisions have been carried back to 1984.

Merchandise imports in this release include revisions to the data published August 16, 1988 in the "Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, June 1988". These revisions will be incorporated in the July issue to be released September 14, 1988. Travel expenditures contained in this release revise those published in *The Daily* of August 8, 1988.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 1369, 1370, 2333-2339, 2343-2349 and 2353-2356.

The second quarter issue of the *Canadian Balance of International Payments* (67-001P, $9.25/$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

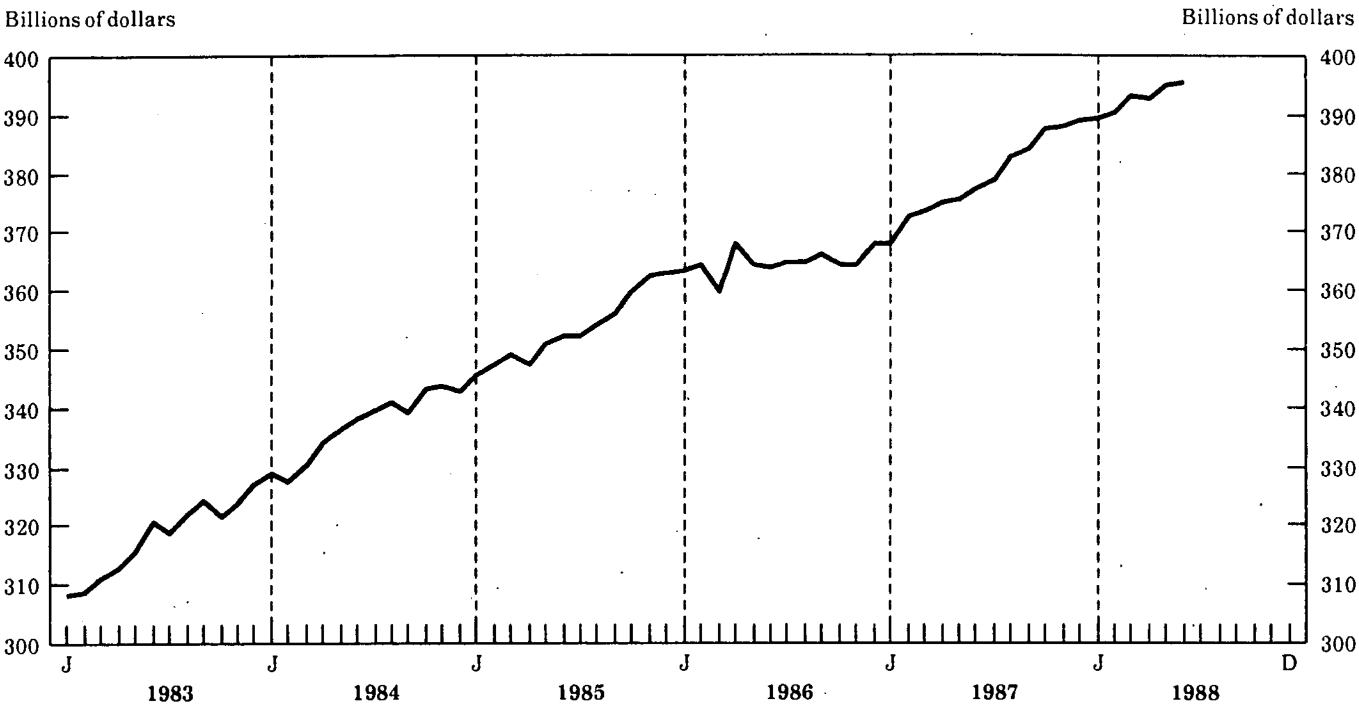
For more detailed information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

The Canadian Balance of International Payments – Summary

	1987			1988		1986	1987
	II	III	IV	I	II		
	(millions of dollars)						
Seasonally adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	2,752	2,988	2,065	2,275	2,820	9,811	10,976
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,742	-1,851	-1,830	-1,473	-1,917	-5,231	-7,045
Investment income[1]	-4,218	-4,503	-4,219	-3,288	-4,260	-16,555	-16,606
Transfers	641	582	627	834	1,090	1,479	2,100
Total non-merchandise	-5,319	-5,772	-5,422	-3,927	-5,087	-20,306	-21,552
Total current account	**-2,567**	**-2,784**	**-3,357**	**-1,652**	**-2,266**	**-10,496**	**-10,576**
Not seasonally adjusted							
Current account balance	**-2,553**	**-1,206**	**-3,241**	**-4,812**	**-1,366**	**-10,496**	**-10,576**
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-1,581	-1,019	-2,452	-2,210	-2,674	-4,525	-6,300
Foreign portfolio securities	-1,257	422	-1,113	229	-819	-2,176	-1,780
Other claims	245	-3,174	1,478	-7,027	-4,096	-4,215	-4,895
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-2,592	-3,770	-2,087	-9,008	-7,590	-10,916	-12,975
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	732	769	1,267	2,422	946	1,550	4,750
Canadian portfolio securities	4,072	4,840	-104	2,523	4,206	24,505	13,423
Other liabilities	251	901	5,833	5,735	2,702	-1,313	8,347
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	5,056	6,511	6,996	10,680	7,855	24,741	26,519
Total net capital flow	**2,463**	**2,741**	**4,909**	**1,672**	**265**	**13,825**	**13,544**
Statistical discrepancy	90	-1,535	-1,668	3,140	1,101	-3,329	-2,968

1 *Excludes reinvested earnings.*
2 *A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims against non-residents or a decrease in liabilities towards non-residents.*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
June 1988

Monthly Overview

Gross domestic product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.2% in June, following a 0.6% gain in May and a 0.1% decline in April. In June, GDP stood 4.9% above the level of the corresponding month last year. Output of services-producing industries advanced 0.5% during June, following a 0.9% increase in May. Goods-producing industries declined 0.3%, partly reflecting work stoppages in the construction industry in Ontario.

Services-producing Industries

Most of the increased output among services-producing industries occurred in wholesale trade, communication industries, and finance, insurance and real estate industries.

In wholesale trade, increased sales by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, petroleum products, and food products accounted for most of the growth.

The gain in communications industries was primarily due to telecommunication carriers and postal services.

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The June gain in finance, insurance and real estate was the seventh consecutive monthly advance in output. Most of the growth this month stemmed from increases by banks and other financial institutions.

Following a 1.0% gain in May, retail trade remained unchanged in June from the May level. Increased sales by food stores, department stores, and furniture and appliance stores were offset by a decline in sales of new motor vehicle dealers.

Transportation and storage industries declined slightly, due mainly to decreased output in air, railway and truck transport, as well as grain elevators.

Goods-producing Industries

Production declines among goods-producing industries were widespread in June with significant decreases recorded in the mining, construction and forestry industries. Manufacturing and utilities output increased in June.

In mining, the most significant output declines occurred in the production of crude petroleum and natural gas, iron ore, and gold, and in exploration and development services for mineral fuels.

The June decline in the construction industry (-1.6%) was primarily concentrated in non-residential building construction which was adversely affected by various work stoppages in Ontario that commenced in late May and carried on throughout most of June. Residential construction activity rose slightly from the low level recorded in May.

The decline in forestry was attributed to a drop in production of sawlogs.

Manufacturing industries advanced 0.7% in June following a 1.1% gain the previous month. Most of the growth was due to increased output among manufacturers of durable goods, in particular production of primary metals, electrical products, non-metallic mineral products, transportation equipment and wood products. Exports of primary metals, electrical products and lumber increased during June.

A slight decline in non-durable manufacturing was mostly due to a drop in output of paper and allied industries.

Revisions

As per usual practice, the June release has incorporated annual benchmark revisions back to 1984.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

The June 1988 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $11.50/$115) is scheduled for release late in September. See "How to Order Publications".

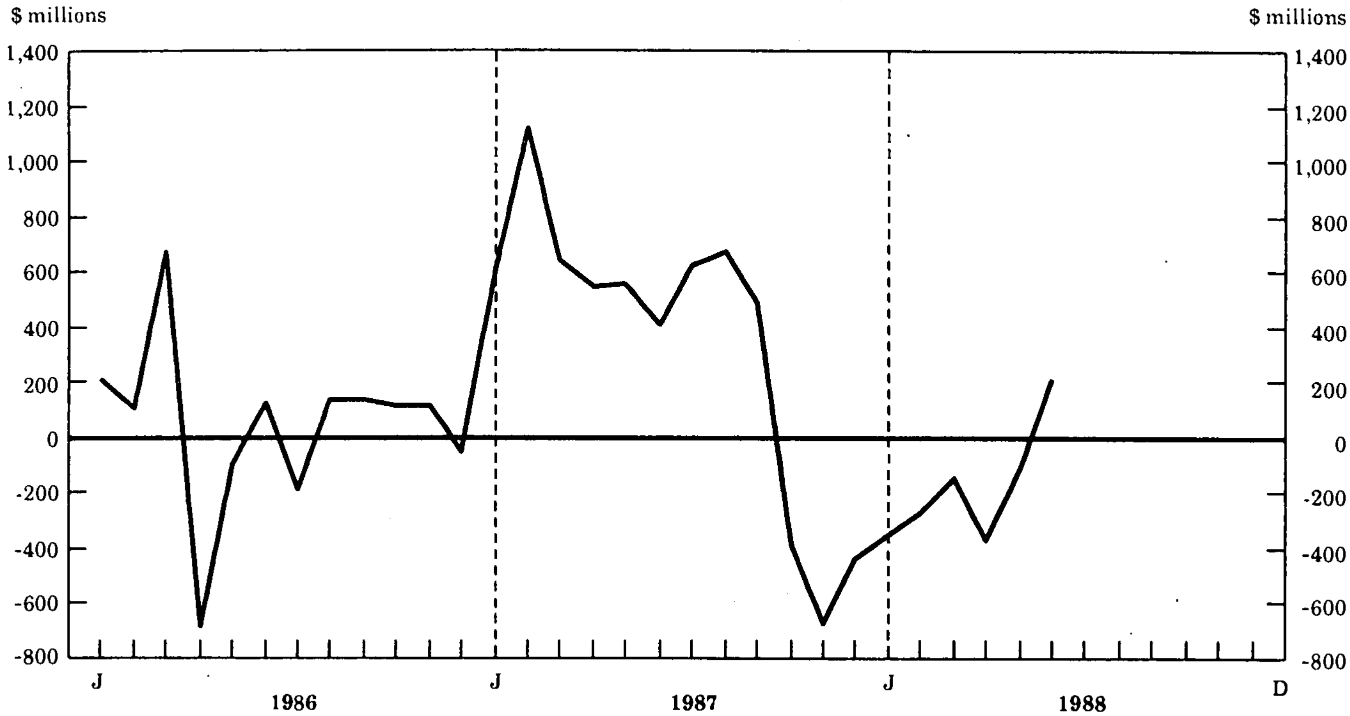
For more detailed information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1987	1988			
	June	March	April	May	June
Total economy	377,038.4	393,237.4	392,765.2	394,995.9	395,633.7
Business sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	11,457.5	10,324.6	10,394.5	10,462.1	10,341.5
Fishing and trapping industries	703.6	724.6	666.2	723.5	698.9
Logging and forestry industry	2,679.4	2,881.9	2,989.9	2,761.9	2,595.7
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	21,369.3	23,608.8	23,446.4	24,011.7	23,538.7
Manufacturing industries	73,049.1	76,850.3	77,133.7	78,004.2	78,553.2
Construction industries	26,382.6	27,589.2	27,351.6	27,493.2	27,051.6
Transportation and storage industries	16,942.1	18,728.4	18,249.6	18,446.4	18,393.6
Communication industries	10,972.5	11,805.6	11,842.8	11,674.8	12,036.0
Other utility industries	11,366.9	11,510.4	11,398.8	11,300.4	11,437.2
Wholesale trade industries	21,022.6	22,526.4	22,312.8	22,644.0	23,022.0
Retail trade industries	24,801.3	25,392.8	25,075.5	25,335.1	25,341.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	54,461.8	57,290.4	57,716.4	57,921.6	58,228.8
Community, business and personal services	38,446.6	40,002.2	40,042.4	40,031.6	40,117.4
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	51.7	55.3	60.1	54.1	50.5
Manufacturing industries	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.2
Forestry services industry	273.7	303.7	300.1	285.7	292.9
Transportation industries	1,493.1	1,515.6	1,508.4	1,514.4	1,515.6
Communication industries	49.2	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Water systems industry	549.3	559.2	561.6	565.2	566.4
Insurance and other finance industry	387.4	404.4	404.4	408.0	409.2
Government service industries	23,571.1	23,745.6	23,787.6	23,851.2	23,852.4
Community and personal services	36,952.4	37,314.8	37,419.2	37,403.6	37,487.7
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	313,655.3	329,235.6	328,620.6	330,810.5	331,355.8
- goods	147,008.4	153,489.8	153,381.1	154,757.0	154,216.8
- services	166,646.9	175,745.8	175,239.5	176,053.5	177,139.0
Non-business sector	63,383.1	64,001.8	64,144.6	64,185.4	64,277.9
- goods	656.2	669.7	676.9	674.5	672.1
- services	62,726.9	63,332.1	63,467.7	63,510.9	63,605.8
Goods-producing industries	147,664.6	154,159.5	154,058.0	155,431.5	154,888.9
Services-producing industries	229,373.8	239,077.9	238,707.2	239,564.4	240,744.8
Industrial production	106,441.5	112,639.2	112,655.8	113,990.8	114,201.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	32,583.2	33,089.7	33,053.6	33,531.3	33,471.6
Durable manufacturing industries	40,465.9	43,760.6	44,080.1	44,472.9	45,081.6

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Stocks With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

June 1988

Outstanding Canadian Securities

In June, non-residents invested, on a net basis, over $200 million in outstanding Canadian stocks, in contrast to net disinvestments recorded since the stock market decline last October. The net investment in the current month was largely from the United States. The gross value of stocks traded (sales and purchases) increased by 50% to its highest level this year.

Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds, which had averaged some $900 million a month in the first five months of the year, dropped to $295 million in June. Much of the decline in the current month came from lower net investments from Japan and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom. The gross value of bond trading (sales and purchases) with non-residents, however, remained high.

Outstanding Foreign Securities

In June, residents acquired, on a net basis, some $100 million of outstanding foreign bonds, bringing the net investment in the last three months to over $800 million. The bulk of this investment was channelled into United States government securities. Residents reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by $17 million in June, following a net disinvestment of over $300 million in the previous month.

(see table on next page)

The June 1988 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15/$150) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

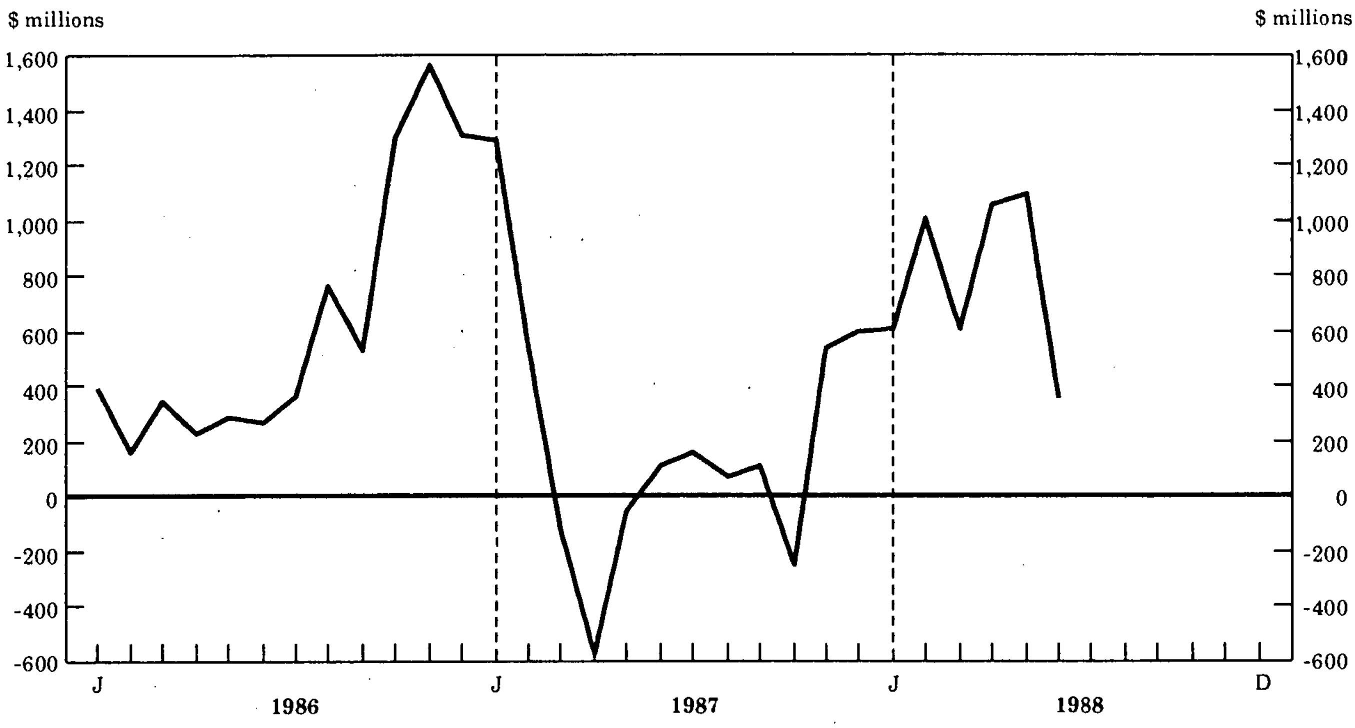
For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

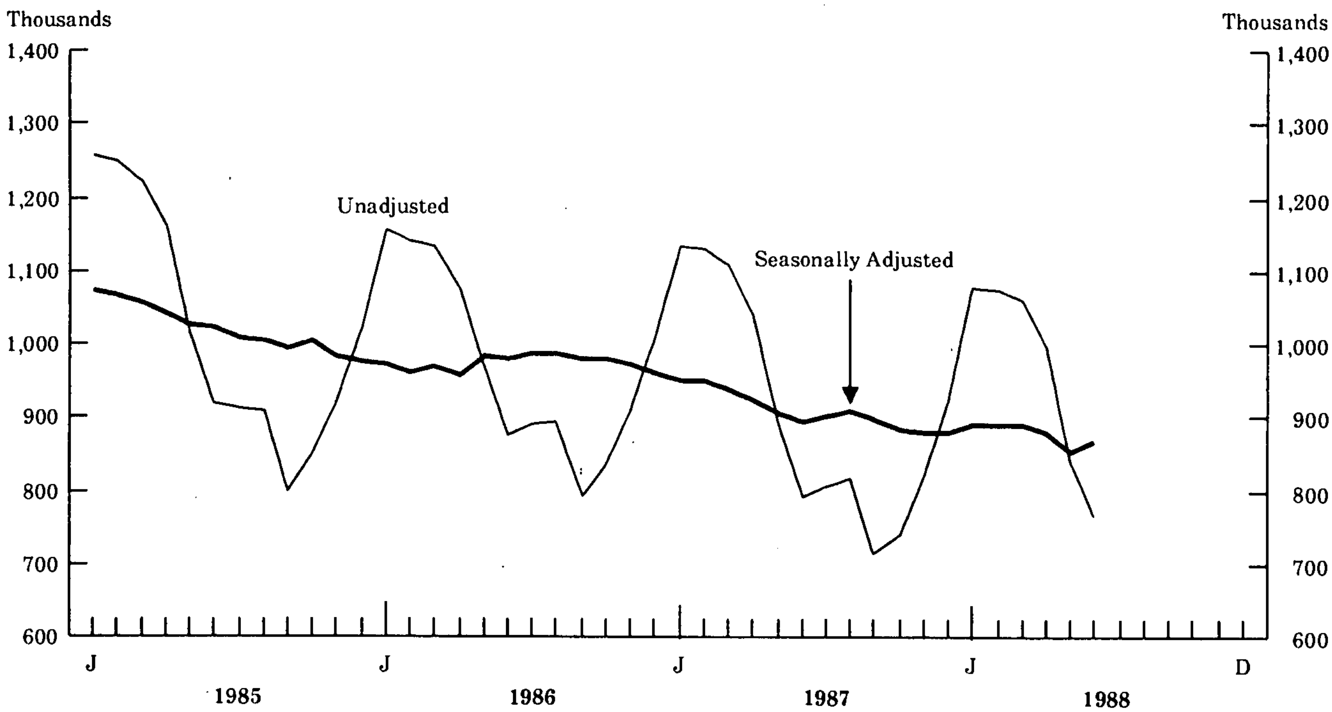
June 1988
($ millions)

Type of security	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net sales (+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	3,668	3,373	+295
Common and preferred stocks	1,903	1,694	+210
Total - June 1988	**5,571**	**5,067**	**+505**
Total - May 1988	4,916	3,939	+978
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	3,242	3,342	-99
Common and preferred stocks	1,556	1,538	+17
Total - June 1988	**4,798**	**4,880**	**-82**
Total - May 1988	4,375	4,432	-57

Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds With All Non-residents (Net Sales + / Net Purchases -)



Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, 1985-1988



Unemployment Insurance Statistics
June 1988

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending June 18, 1988, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 870,000 – a 1.9% increase from the preceding month. While the number of beneficiaries has remained generally on a downward trend since August 1986, the rate of decrease has been slowing since last fall.

- Between May and June 1988, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in most provinces: 11.5% in the Yukon, 3.0% in Ontario, 2.7% in Saskatchewan, 2.4% in Alberta, 2.4% in Manitoba, 1.7% in Newfoundland, 1.3% in Quebec, 1.1% in Nova Scotia and 1.0% in Prince Edward Island. There was little change in the remaining provinces.

- Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, total benefit payments decreased in June to $874 million (-1.9% from the preceding month), and the number of benefit weeks declined to 4.4 million (-0.9%) during the same period.

Data Not Adjusted For Seasonal Variation

- In June 1988, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 876,000 – a decrease of 2.4% from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased by 3.8% to 435,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined by 1.0% to 441,000.

(continued on next page)

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

- Benefits paid during June 1988 totalled $785 million[2], up 3.2% from June 1987. For the first half of 1988, benefit payments amounted to $6,002 million, an increase of 4.4% from the same period last year. The year-to-date change resulted from a 6.1% increase in the average weekly benefit to $202.58, which was partially offset by a 1.6% decrease in the number of benefit weeks to 29.6 million.

- A total of 241,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in June 1988, down 2.3% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1988, the number of claims received totalled 1,458,000 – up slightly (0.2%) from the same period a year earlier.

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2 *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

Data for the months of April, May, and June 1988 will be published in the June 1988 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $13/$130), available at the beginning of September 1988. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data are also available on request, including statistics for small areas as defined by data users. For special tabulations or further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951- 4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	June 1988	May 1988	April 1988	June 1987	% change from May 1988	% change from June 1987
			Seasonally adjusted			
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)	873,577	892,577	881,506	812,185	-2.1	7.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,415	4,462	4,456	4,417	-1.1	-0.1
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	870p	853p	879r	894r	1.9	-2.7
			Unadjusted			
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)	785,044	949,314	960,899	760,922	-17.3	3.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,000	4,723	4,708	4,099	-15.3	-2.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	196.24	201.01	204.08	185.62	-2.4	5.7
Claims received (000)	241	217	213	247	11.3	-2.3
Beneficiaries[1] (000)						
Total	876p	971p	1,145r	898r	-9.8	-2.4
Regular benefits	765p	838p	996r	790r	-8.8	-3.2

	January to June 1988	January to June 1987	% Change 1988/1987
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	6,002,175	5,749,938	4.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	29,629	30,124	-1.6
Average weekly benefit ($)	202.58	190.87	6.1
Claims received (000)	1,458	1,455	0.2
Beneficiaries – Year-to-date average[1] (000)	1,106p	1,149r	-3.7

[1] *The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Industrial Product Price Index
July 1988

Preliminary figures for the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) show the index increased 0.2% in July to a level of 127.8. The index now stands 3.7% above its level of a year ago. With the petroleum and coal products component excluded, the index would have risen 4.9% over the last 12 months.

Highlights

- Paper and paper products advanced strongly again this month, mainly as a result of significantly higher pulp prices. Newsprint prices declined slightly, reflecting a 0.3% fall in the United States-Canadian exchange rate.

- Chemical and chemical products rose 0.8% over the month on account of price increases recorded for a broad range of products including organic industrial chemicals and soap and cleaning products. Industrial chemicals in general have shown great strength over the past year.

- Fruit, vegetable, feeds and miscellaneous food products posted a 1.3% rise in July. The main contributors to the monthly change were higher feed prices and sharp increases in refined sugar prices.

- Lumber, sawmill and other wood products moved up 0.7% from June. Price increases registered for lumber and timber and plywood primarily explained the monthly movement.

- Preliminary estimates for petroleum and coal products indicated an increase of 0.3%, due for the most part to price gains for gasoline.

- Primary metal products declined 1.7% in July, reflecting significant drops in prices for nickel products and copper and copper alloy products. Partially offsetting these declines was a slight increase for iron and steel products.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The July 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $16.50/$165) will be available towards the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981=100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index July 1988[2]	% Change July 1988/ June 1988	% Change July 1988/ July 1987
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**127.8**	**0.2**	**3.7**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**89.3**	**131.7**	**0.2**	**4.9**
Intermediate goods	**61.6**	**126.5**	**0.2**	**6.1**
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	125.6	0.0	13.6
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	126.8	0.2	4.0
Finished goods	**38.4**	**129.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	134.7	0.1	1.4
Capital equipment	10.2	131.0	-0.1	-0.2
All other finished goods	17.9	126.8	0.2	-0.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.5	-0.2	-0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	128.2	1.3	8.1
Beverages	1.9	145.5	0.0	1.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	156.9	0.0	3.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	131.0	0.3	8.5
Textile products	2.4	117.3	0.0	2.9
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	124.4	0.2	2.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	125.9	0.7	2.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	138.1	0.2	3.8
Paper and paper products	8.1	141.1	1.1	9.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	152.9	0.1	7.7
Primary metal products	8.8	132.3	-1.7	16.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	131.5	0.1	4.1
Machinery and equipment	4.8	128.9	0.1	2.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	128.9	-0.1	-3.2
Electrical and communication products	5.0	130.7	0.2	3.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	140.6	0.1	4.1
Petroleum and coal products[3]	10.7	95.3	0.3	-7.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	131.7	0.8	10.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	136.6	0.1	3.8
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	102.7	-0.5	0.1

[1] *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*
[2] *Indexes are preliminary.*
[3] *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index
July 1988

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) decreased 0.2% between June and July 1988 to a preliminary level of 100.1. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component decreased 0.4%. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Animals and animal products, down 2.2%, primarily in response to price decreases of 10.5% for hogs for slaughter and 2.1% for cattle and calves.
- Non-ferrous metals, down 2.7%, due mainly to lower prices for nickel (-7.6%), copper (-7.4%) and precious metals (-1.8%).
- Wood, down 1.0%, as a result of lower prices for logs and bolts (-1.0%) and pulpwood (-0.9%).
- Vegetable products, up 7.2%, due mainly to higher prices for unrefined sugar (42.0%) and cereals (13.5%).

Year-over-year Change

Between July 1987 and July 1988, the RMPI declined 4.7%. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the index increased 4.6%. The main contributors to the year-over-year change were:

- Mineral fuels, down 17.3%, due to a 19.4% price decrease for crude mineral oils.
- Vegetable products, up 20.8%, primarily in response to higher prices for unrefined sugar (91.7%), oilseeds (42.3%) and cereals (24.5%) and despite lower prices for fresh potatoes (-49.6%).
- Non-ferrous metals, up 13.5%, due mainly to higher prices for nickel (145.4%), copper (21.3%) and zinc (18.5%) and despite lower prices for lead (-18.3%) and precious metals (-10.2%).
- Wood, up 11.8%, primarily as a result of higher prices for logs and bolts (15.3%).
- Animals and animal products, down 7.4%, due to lower prices for hogs (-27.2%) and cattle and calves (-6.2%).

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The July 1988 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $16.50/$165) will be available towards the end of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index July 1988[1]	% Change July 1988/ June 1988	% Change July 1988/ July 1987
Raw materials total	**100**	**100.1**	**-0.2**	**-4.7**
Mineral fuels	45	81.3	0.0	-17.3
Vegetable products	11	102.2	7.2	20.8
Animal and animal products	20	113.1	-2.2	-7.4
Wood products	8	133.5	-1.0	11.8
Ferrous materials	2	109.8	0.6	1.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	117.5	-2.7	13.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	131.0	0.0	2.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	115.6	-0.4	4.6

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Data Availability Announcements

Input-Output Tables and GDP
1984-85

Final annual Input-Output tables for 1984 and preliminary tables for 1985, both in current and constant (1981) prices, are now available. Also available are estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Industry (1981 prices) derived from the Input-Output tables for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7711-7790 for the current price tables, 7000-7079 for tables in constant prices and 4664 for estimates of Gross Domestic Product by industry.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division.

Provincial Government Assets And Liabilities
1987

At March 31, 1987, the financial assets of the provincial and territorial governments reached $106,096 million while liabilities stood at $155,300 million. A summary of balance sheet items by province for the year ending March 31, 1987 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

The March 1987 issue of *Provincial Government Finance, Assets, Liabilities, Source and Application of Funds* (68-209, $30) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Graham Frost (613-951-1829), Public Institutions Division.

Precast Concrete Price Indexes
First Half 1988

Price indexes for the first half of 1988 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 5.2% from the second half of 1987 and an increase of 8.0% from the first half of 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $16.50/$66) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact B. Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Structural Steel Price Indexes
Second Quarter 1988

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1988 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at the Canada level, increased 0.6% from the first quarter and 8.1% from a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

The second quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $16.50/$66) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact B. Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division.

Railway Carloadings
July 1988

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.2 million tonnes in July 1988, an increase of 4.4% from the July 1987 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed an increase of 5.3% from the 1987 period, while receipts from United States connections showed no change from July 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1988 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.50/\$75) is scheduled to be released the second week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Financial and Operating Statistics
June 1988

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$67.7 million in June 1988. Operating revenues of \$679.7 million were up \$9.9 million from the June 1987 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 1.9% from June 1987. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 1.3% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 0.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The June 1988 issue of *Railway Financial and Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$9.50/\$95) is scheduled to be released the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products
July 1988

Manufacturers shipped 23 091 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1988, down 22.4% from the 29 769 thousand square metres shipped in July 1987 and down 16.5% from the 27 667 thousand square metres shipped in June 1988.

Year-to-date shipments were 177 665 thousand square metres, a decrease of 9.5% from the January to July 1987 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1988 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.50/\$45) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon McLinton (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
June 1988

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for June 1988 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887- 3913 and 3718.

The June 1988 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$50/\$500) will be available the third week of September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

Publications Released

Oils and Fats, June 1988.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $4.50/$45; Other Countries: $5.50/$55).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, July 1988.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $4.50/$45; Other Countries: $5.50/$55).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter ended June 1988.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.25/$25; Other Countries: $7.25/$29).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, July 1988.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $4.50/$45; Other Countries: $5.50/$55).

Primary Metal Industries - Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-ferrous Metal Products Industries, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-250B 2999
(Canada: $4; Other Countries: $5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries - Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3011
(Canada: $4; Other Countries: $5).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries - Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures.
Catalogue number 41-251B 3041
(Canada: $4; Other Countries: $5).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, July 1988. **Catalogue number 43-010**
(Canada: $4.50/$45; Other Countries: $5.50/$55).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1988. **Catalogue number 44-004**
(Canada: $4.50/$45; Other Countries: $5.50/$55).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended June 30, 1988. **Catalogue number 47-007**
(Canada: $6.25/$25; Other Countries: $7.25/$29).

Telephone Statistics, June 1988.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.50/$75; Other Countries: $8.50/$85).

Farm Product Price Index, June 1988.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $6.50/$65; Other Countries: $7.50/$75).

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1988.
Catalogue number 67-001P
(Canada: $9.25/$37; Other Countries: $10.25/$41).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7276.

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Major Release Dates: September 1988

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Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
September		
6-9	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	June 1988
8	Financial Activity in Canada	Second Quarter 1988
8	Help-wanted Index	August 1988
9	Labour Force Survey	August 1988
9	New Housing Price Index	July 1988
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1988
9	Estimates of Labour Income	June 1988
9	Farm Product Price Index	July 1988
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1988
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1988
13	Building Permits	June 1988
14	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	July 1988
15	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Second Quarter 1988
15	Housing Starts	July 1988
16	The Consumer Price Index	August 1988
20	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Second Quarter 1988
21	Retail Trade	July 1988
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 1988
22-27	Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries	July 1988
23	Wholesale Trade	July 1988
26	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1988
27	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1988
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1988
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1988
28	Security Transactions with Non-residents	July 1988
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1988
30	Industrial Product Price Index	August 1988
30	Raw Materials Price Index	August 1988
30	Major Release Dates	October 1988

The October 1988 release schedule will be published on September 30, 1988. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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